THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. HIGHLY INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Canal Question Again Under Debate in the Assembly.

Mr. West's Proposition to Amend the State Constitution.

VARIOUS BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON CITY.

The Fishery Dispute Again on the Tapis.

Exciting Discussions in Religious Conventions,

&c., &c., &c.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS—BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE—THE SAVINGS BANK LAW—THE CANAL QUESTION IN THE ASSEMBLY—NEW PROPOSITION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION—THE CONTEST FOR MARINE HOSPITAL PHYSICIAN, ETC. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, May 27, 1853. The Senate occupied the morning session in the third reading of bills, and passing quite a number of unimpor tant ones left over from the regular session. There wa very little discussion upon any; Senators voted upon hem from a conscienciousness of duty and justice.

Mr. Cooke introduced a bill amending the law relative

to savings banks, which prohibits any person from being at the same time a trustee or director in more than one savings bank, and that the law shall not be so construed as to prevent any person from acting as an ex-officio, trastee, or director in any one or more, when so required, during a membership in any other incorporation.

The canal question came up in the House, upon a mo-tion made by Mr. West to take from the Committee o the Whole his resolutions for amending the constitution, which were under consideration at the close of the regular session, and to refer them back to the Canal Committee. of which he is chairman, for amendment. The friends of the Senate scheme resisted the motion, declaring it out of order; but the Speaker decided the motion in order. An appeal was taken, and the Speaker was sustained by a large majority. An amendment to the motion to re commit was made by Mr. Littlejohn, that the subject be referred to the Committee of the Whole. Upon this a ate of two and a half hours occurred. Those who took this side urged the importance of free and unlimited de-bate, but they feared, if the subject was referred to the Canal Committee, that when their report should be received, the previous question would be sprung, and no opportunity given for discussion upon the great quesinvolved. Mr. Shaw said it was entirely useless to prevent the matter going to the canal committee ; it would go there in spite of all opposition which may be raised against it; and the West resolutions, as proposed to be amended, will be so amended, and will pass the House. Mr. S. knew all this, because, said he, "we have Mr. S. knew all this, because, said he, "we have counted the votes." We shall pass them here, send them to the Fenate, where they will be rejected; then, said Mr. S. we shall be exactly on the spot where we were at the commescement of the regular session, when a joint committee was proposed, but rejected in this House. We shall adopt these resolutions, and the Seaste, I hope, said he, will reject them, when a committee of conference of the two houses will perfect a plan to finish the canals, upon which we can all unite. The hour for taking a recess arrived before any question was taken. Mr. Shaw's plain talk made several of the members stare, as they believed he spoke from authority, when he said the votes had been counted.

believed he spoke from authority, when he said the votes had been counted.

The debate was resumed after dinner in the House, upon Mr. Went's motion, and continued until 6 o'cleck, when a motion was made and carried to refer the Vanderblis and West propositions both back to the Canal Committee. This being done, Mr. Weat instantly arose with amendments in his hand. He stated that they had been submitted to a majority of the committee, who had agreed to them: but he was well awars that no amendment could be made upon which the entire committee could agree. The House, however, thought the minority were not well treated in not being consulted, and on motion of Mr. Hadley, the whole committee were ordered to meet, consult, and report to morrow morning. There can be no question but as amended they will pass the House.

As the readers of the HERALD, outside of the Capitol, may not have read the West proposition, I take the liberty of inserting a copy:

Resolved (if the Senate concur). That the following amendment to the constitution of this State be proposed and returned to the Lorislature to be chosen at the vert carried.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the following amendment to the constitution of this State be proposed and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators; and that the Secretary of State cause the same to be published in one newspaper in each of the counties of this State, if there be one printed therein, for three menths previous to the next general election of some tors, in pursuance of the provisions of the first section of the thirteenth article of said constitution.

And to section ten of article seven the following:

And the Legislature may during the next six years annually appropriate to the enlargement of the Eric, the Oswego and the Seneca and Cayuga casals, and to the completion of the Genesee Valley and Black River canals, a sum not exceeding one million and two hundred thousand dollars. If the remainder of the revenues of the canals, mantioned in section three of this article, for the current fiscal year in which such appropriation is made, shall be insufficient to meet such appropriation. The Legislature, at its next session, shall as upply such deficiency by Joan.

The interest on such loans shall be paid out of the said remains and the tree of the revenue, until the expiration of the literal year in which are request, until the expiration of the literal year in which are request, until the expiration of the first part of the dark of the canals, safter complying with the foregoing provinces of the canals, safter complying with the foregoing province of the canals, safter complying with the foregoing province of the canals, safter complying with the foregoing province of the canals, safter complying with the foregoing province of the canals under this section, shall be indeed to paper of the canals under this section, shall be paid out of the said revenues applicable to such sinking frond shall be sacredly applied to that purpose, and on other. If the revenues applicable to such sinking frond shall be sacredly apply the desidency by equilable taxation.

No p

mane with the persons who shall oner to do or provide the same at the lowest price, with adequate security for the performance.

Rumors are afloat that Dr. Hasbroerk, a veteran democrat, has paid a visit to the executive chamber, fortified with bundles of recommendations, asking for the appointment of Physician of the Marine Hospital, on Staten Island. It will be recollected that two or three years since that office was aboli-thed at the solicitation of the Commissioners of Emigration, and that Dr. Stewart, a day or two before the close of the last session, succeeded in convincing the Legislature of the necessity of a restoration of the office, and a law jio that effect was passed. Dr. Stewart, of tourse expected to be restored with the law, but has learned by this time that the office, which is one of the best in the country, belongs to the dominant party. Dr. Hasbronk's visit resulted unfavorably to bins, so he was informed that the office had been premised. On another democratic applicant. There are year few persons who would imagine that Dr. Bartlett, of the Senate, intended to leave his private paradise at Walton. Delaware county, for a residence among ship fewers on Staten Island, after his term of senatorality shall have expired:

The Canal Board has appointed John Agar superintendent of the Crooked Lake Canal, in place of L. S. Ayers, made Postmaster at Penn Yan.

A. M. Brown has been appointed Superintendent on the Fale canal, in place of O. Brett decessed.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

EXTRA SESSION.

AGRANY, May 27, 1853.

AGEANY, May 27, 1853.

JONES' WOOD PARK.

Petitions were presented from several thousands of citi-THE DEBTS OF FEMALES.

Mr. VANDERBILT reported the Assembly bill relative to

the debts of females before marriage. Mr. BERKMAN (whig) had leave to introduce a bill cad.

ing to the Utited States jurisdiction over lands to be occupied as sites for lighthouses.

The bill to authorize Utica to subscribe to the stock of the Watertown Railroad came up for a third reading. Mr. BABCOCK (whig) reviewed the system of city subscriptions. Thus far it had worked well. Great improvements had been effected by it, and as yet no ovil had been wrought by it. This bill is referred to the tax payers. No man whose name is not on the list can vote. The bill is asked for by tax payers. All of those who own prois asked for by tax payers. All of those who own property must have that controlled by law. It is one of the inevitable consequences of ownirg property in a municipality. When a majority of parties interested ask for such a law, there seems to be no ebjection. This particular work is backed up by a bona fide subscription of three hundred thousand dollars. It seems, therefore, like a fair and safe proposition. Our very best railways have often been below par. Large capitalists avoid the first action, knowing they can get stock cheaper afterwords. He did not believe that Utica would ever be taxed for the road. The project would be aided by the bill, and no tax made necessary.

Mr. Congra (dem) said sooner or later the great

taxed for the road. The project would be afted by the bill, and no tax made necessary.

Mr. CONGER (dem) said somer or later the great evil and ilegality of all these laws will make themselves apparent. The constitution is avoided if not violated by said. It is every doubtent whether this species of tax-pation is within the soogs of the powers allowed to a

municipality. A great evil is impending on the passage of these lars, which time will develope, and concerning which constitutional restriction will soon be imperiously demanded, if it be not now in existence.

Mr. VAN Schoosnuvovn (whig) would like to have the particular section of the constitution invaded by this bill pointed out. The practice of allowing tax payers to determine their own burthens is sanctioned by successive legislation, and by the general good sense of the people. The precedent cannot be conclusive. Posterity will judge for itself of what shall be its duty.

Mr. COOLEY (dem.) believed like his friend from the Tweith, (Mr. V. S.) in a future wise and glorious, and capable to determine whether this generation of legislators had concentrated all possible wisdom. Mr. C. described the valuable results which the completion of the Black River road would produce to Utica. Mr. C. alluded to Mr. Conger's course on the Broadway Railroad bill.

Mr. COKRE defended himself from the imputations cast upon him by "the amiable Senator from the First."

Mr. COCKET discussed himself from the imputations cast upon him by "the amiable Senator from the First."

Mr. COKRET discussed himself from the imputations cast upon him by "the sanitor was a favor. That Senator had advocated, among others in that discussion, John L. O'Sullivan. who had insulted the Senate by his vile petition, which ought to be hurled back to the first the tense of the senate by his vile petition, which ought to be hurled back to the Senate.

Mr. COKREL (dem.) took decided ground arainst the bill in the Senate had not taken a false step early in this policy this kind of bill would not now meet with any favor. The danger of loaning the credit of the State to corporations is soon to be manifested with equal force in respect to the cities of our commonwealth.

Mr. Barock urged that the constitution new editions and the hurled back to the cities of our commonwealth event of the senate had not taken to properly leave the senate had been always to t

To amend the charter of Genesee.
To amend the charter of Emira.
Confirming the official acts of S. O. Bostwick, Justice of

the Peace.

To authorize the children of Cecilia de Nottbeck to hold

salestate.

To amend the charter of Churchville.

To authorize the formation of Agricultural Societies.

To amend the act incorporating the New York Acader

t Medicine. To amend the charter of the Broadway Savings Insti-

tution.

To declare Churchville, in Monroe county, a separate To declare United the America County, a separate road district.

To amend the General Medical Society act. (The delegates to the State Medical Society to be equal to the number of members of Assembly from each county.)

For the relief of the heirs of W. E. Heermance, and the heirs of Clarge Vanderscool

heirs of George Vanderpool.

To amend the charter of Dansville.

To iscrease the capital stock of the Jamaica and Myrtle avenue Plank Road Company.

To ropeal the auction act of 1857.

To authorize the sale of the Seneca Falls Town house

To change the name of the Oswego Congregational

Society.

THE MECHON OF RAILWAY DIRECTORS.

Mr. ROGENS, (dem.) had leave to introduce a bill to change the time of electing directors of railway curporations (from Monday to Wednerday.)

PRE INSURANCE COMPANISS.

On Mr. MORGAN'S motion, the general bill relative to Fire Insurance Companies was ordered printed. Recess.

APTERNOON SESSION.

THE GENERAL TAXATION SCHEME OF MR. LOOMS.

The Committee of the Whole, Mr. Upham in the chair, commenced the examination of the bill known in the Assembly as Loomis' providing for a thorough and complete system of taxation.

Mr. COOLEY pronounced it the most abominable, in-Assembly as Loomis providing for a northigh and con-plete system of taxation.

Mr. Cooley pronounced it the most abominable, in-quisitorial jack-screw ever invented, and predicted for it the same disastrous defeat that had befallen all Loomis'

The debate was continued by Messrs. Bristol, Conger and Flatt. Mr. COOLEY was unwilling to spend the time of this ex Mr. Cooley was unwilling to spend the time of this ex-traordinary session in the discussion of the bill, and, de-siring to test the sense of the Senate, moved to strike out the enacting clause. The motion, however, was with-drawn after farther discussion.

The Committee reported progress, and the Senate ad-

Assembly.
ALBANY, May 27, 1853. ALBANY, May 27, 1 SAVINGS BANKS. Mr. Peter's Savings Bank resolution was passed.

THE CANAL BILL.

Mr. WEST, (dem.) of Jefferson, called up the report of the committee on the canal bill. He moved its recommitment to the Canal Committee for amendment.

A point of order was raised—that, as the bill was in the

sustedy of the House, it was not in order to call it up un der the order of reports.

The CHAIR decided that it was in order. The committee

ere not yet discharged. Mr. HENDER, (whig) of Livingston, said if the committee

were not yet discharged.

Mr. Hender, (whig) of Livingston, said if the committee were not discharged, there was no need of recommitting it. He appealed from the decision of the Chair, and called for the ayes and nays.

This question was debated by Mr. BURROUGHS in favor of the appeal, Mr. LUTHENOIN in favor of appeal.

After farther debate, Mr. Hall moved the previous question, which was carried.

The decision of the Chair was sustained by 71 to 45.

Mr. West then renewed his motion to recommit.

Mr. LITHENOIN (whig), of Oswego, moved as an amendment, that the two bills on this subject be referred to the committee of the whole.

The Chair—That motion is first in order, a motion to a motion to refer to the committee of the whole.

Mr. BURROUGHS, (ind. dem.) of Orleans—Are the merits of the main of "cattine debateable?

The Chair—They are not. Under the rule of the House, the question of reference alone is now debateable.

Mr. BURROUGHS said he would confine himself to that point, and then proceeded to advocate a reference to the committee of the whole. It was not necessary, for any valuable purpose, to take this bill and send it to the Canal Committee. It would only be productive of delay. The question was one which ought to be faithfully acted upon speedily, and it was the only proper course to take tup and the one in committee of the whole, where both pro-The question was one which ought to be faithfully acted upon speedily, and it was the only proper course to take it up at once in committee of the whole, where both propositions could be considered, and the Assembly could, if they chose, then be allowed to adopt the Service planthe only plan that could ever receive as sanction of the people. No one could here that this six inch system, this contemptible banding of the gentleman from Jeffersen, could pass the Senate. Or if it could, the people could reject it, as the advocates of it only too well knew. Now do not send then this bill to the Canal Committee to be made word for word as they have been instructed, and then to be reported back to be forced to a vote, without any chance of substituting the plan which the people desire. He trusted it would go to the committee of the whole, and on that motion he called the ayes and mays.

people desire. He trusted it would go to the committee of the whole, and on that motion he called the ayes and nays.

Mr. HASTINGS, (whig) of Monroe, thought there was a peculiar propriety in sending this to the committee of the whole, for that was the only way in which we could reach the Senate plan in connection with the other, the Speaker having decided that the reference to the standing committee included only the plan of Mr. West, and not the amendments of the minority.

Mr. CLAFF, (whig) of Krie, said that under that ruling there was a strong reason why we should send it to the committee of the whole. As long as it was the design and intention to cut off the amendments by this move, and to separate them entirely from the majority plan, we should see to it that our rights and privileges were maintained and oarselves protected by a reference to the committee of the whole, when both plans would be fully and fairly considered.

Mr. LOOMS, (dem) of Herkimer, repudiated the idea that he and others with him were in favor of a plan they thought the people would reject. Whatever plan he voted for, he should vote for before the people, unless he should change his mind, which was not probable.

Mr. HOLLEY, (whig) of Niagara, deemed that there were several important reasons why this should be referred to the committee of the whole. There was the only place where perfect freedom of debate could be allowed. How could we so readily and speedily come to a finst vote as by taking it up then and acting immediately upon the amendments proposed? It was the most open fair, honest, and expeditious course. He hoped we should pursue it. To follow the other course, and separate the two plans, seemed to him very extraordinany, to say the least of it.

plans, remed to him very consistence of it.

Mr. Littlebon was anxious for a speedy disposition of this subject, and it was with that view he had moved to refer it to the committee of the whole. Leave it to thi body to take upthe two plans fairly and candidly, an select the best of the two, free and unconnected with political preferences. Let us vote irrespective of an

such feelings, but as honest men, seeking to discharge our duty to the great State of New York. He hoped members would now come to a vote, and in ten days the seasion could be ended.

Mr. Burner, (whig) of Essex, advocated the committee of the whole reference. We had come here to act for ourselves, and not to have a committee croscot opinions for us. If that committee reported, the previous question would be sprung upon us. The trap was already laid. Against any such proceeding as this he protested.

Mr. Berner, (whig) of Washington, hoped it would go to the committee of the whole. His reason for this was that the reference to the Canal Committee meant but a reference to Mr. West, the chairman of it, and he had already shown himself incompetent to the task, inasmuch as he confessed that his own plan was defective, and hence, according the reasoning of the gentleman from Herkimer, (Mr. Loumis.) yesterday, the plan should be rejected altogether. The issue which had been brought farth was now pronounced by them deformed. They had brought the child back to have some of its deformities lopped off. And he (Mr. R.) said it was defer ned. It had got the spinal complaint. It was weak in the back. (Laughter.) If he thought they could do any better another time he would not object to their trying. But he had no such faith. He would have it then go to the committee of the whole. Let that course be pursued and the business could be speedily done, and the session closed in less than half ten days in the course of his speech he said some of his remarks, concerning the course of the majority, might not be courteous, but when truth and Chesterfield came in conflict in his mind, he dropped Chesterfield always and told the truth.

Mr. D. B. Taylor, (dem.), of New York, wished the bill to go to the committee of the whole, for the purpose of allowing an opportunity for discussion and for action open the Senate plan, which was really the main question. The Canal Committee scheme was but a proposed substitute for that main propositio

justice to allow it to be referred back, since the committee ask it. He was opposed to sending it to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Staw, (dem.) of N. Y., said all this talk was of no use. He perfectly understood it all. He as one of the majority, would say, that he and they knew this proposition would pass this House. It would pass, because they had counted their force and knew it. (Laughter.) It would certainly pass the Assembly, but it would be rejected in the Senate. He hoped it would be so, too. He did not like the plan, but he should vote for it, and the Senate, if they were wise, would reject it. (Langhter.) And the final result would be a committee of conference, and a compromise would be effected which would do what the people wished. There was no need of longer debating this question, therefore. Let us send the bill back for amendment, and let us get at final action as soon as possible. He stated upon, his honor there was no intention to spring the previous questism.

Mr. LITTLEIOHN said he was satisfied upon that statement, and would withdraw his motion to send to the committee of the whole for that reason.

Mr. Wood and Mr. BURROUGHS renewed it.

Mr. Wood, (whig) of Onondaga, took the floor, but the hour for recess arrived and the House took a recess till four o'clock.

APTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Woon took the floor on the Canal bill.
Considerable debate followed, when Mr. BURROUGH
moved to lay it on the table. Lost by 29 to 76.
A motion to refer it to a committee of the whole wa
lost by 48 to 56. Mr. LITTIEJOHN moved to amend the motion to refer it to the standing committee by adding the minority

report.
Air West accepted the amendment, and the resolution as amended was passed.

Mr. West then rose to report the bill. Objections were made and he withdrew.

Adjourned.

The Latest from Washington. HE DISAPPOINTED POLITICIANS—MR. MEADE AND THE COMMISSION TO CHINA—MR. BUCHANAN—SEC-RETARY MARCY. THE FISHERIES AND RECIPROCAL

Washington, May 27—9 P. M. We have taken no notice of the grumbling at the foreign appointments, or the threats of certain of the appointed to decline, because we regarded the displacaurs of the disappointed as a natural explusion of gas, and the threats of those who are appointed to decline the office as pretty good proof they had no such intention; and it is turning out just in the way we supposed. Gentlemen pressing for foreign missions did not quite like to get It is not improbable, however, that Mr. Meade ma whole democracy of Virginia for a full mission, and the disappointment of the State in not getting a mission may yet induce the President to grant her desire in that

has not yet issued; but his appointment is neverthe less decided upon, and the commission will reach him in a few days. We hope this information will gratify the unbelieving Tribune.

being, it is understood, engaged with Mr. Buchanan. latter gentleman, it is supposed, will repair to England

The subject of reciprocal trade and the fisheries is now engaging Mr. Marcy's attention.

Three of the District appointments were made to day viz :- James G. Barrett, Postmaster, Washington, Distric Mr. Allen, Navy Agent. The other appointments are no yet made. Mr. Barrett probably owes his success to Mr. Marcy's influence. It is a good appointment, Mr. Barret being an excellent business man, and much respected being an excellent business man, and much respected Mr. Hoover is Chairman of the Jackson Democratic Association, and was their choice for the position, Mr. Aller is from New Hampshire, and was formely connected with the Union, whilst owned by Eather Ritchie. He is a personal friend of the President. Mr. Shugert has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Patent Office, vice R. Weightman, removed. X. Y. Z.

APPOINTMENTS-THE GARDNER CASE-NO CHOLERA AT ALEXANDRIA, ETC. FROM THE REGULAR NEWSPAPER AGENT.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1853. Colonel James G. Barrett bas to day been commissioned as Postmaster of this city. He was formerly Chief Cler in the Pension Office. The remaining District appoint pents are still under consideration.

William B. Chase, of Indiana, is appointed to a clerk ship in the Third Auditor's office, to take effect on the

The jury in the Gardner case this morning sent wor nto court that they never should agree to a verdict there having been no change of opinion among them since they left court, and begged they might be brought into court. Mr. Fendall, in behalf of the United States, said be consented to their discharge. Mr. Bradley, for defendant, declined consenting to a discharge. The Court notified the jury that they might one into court, if they so desired, but carning that they could not be discharged, they refused to come. The report of enoiera having appeared in Alexandria, is erroneous. There were a number of sudden deaths there yeaterday—five in a family—it is said from sickness resembling cholers, but caused by eating unwholesome figh.

The Union this morning publishes an official notice from the Navy Department, that a bounty of \$50 to able, and \$20 to ordinary seamen, will be paid to all enlisting in the navy, after the 1st of June.

A notice is also published by the State Department, that the British government has complained of the depredations committed by Americans at the Falkland Islands, and have sent a force there to protect the citizens and property. there having been no change of opinion among the

The Colonial Fishermen Her Majesty's war steamer Argus, Commander Purvi as arrived at Helifax from Port mouth, and will sai without delay to the Gulf of St. Lawrence for the pur pose of protecting the fisheries. She is to be followed b

other steamer and several sailing vessels. The New Haven Rallroad. THE COS COB BRIDGE ORDERED TO BE REPAIRED BY THE CONNECTICUT SENATE.
HARTFORD, May 27, 1853.

The Committee on Railroad Accidents reported to day to the Legislature that they had examined Cos Cob bridge, on the New Haven Railroad, and were of opinion that though not now unsafe it might soon become so

The Disaster to the Ship Quebec, &c The ship Quebec, which was sunk by coming in colling with the steamer United States, has been raised and a survived at the levee.

The new steamship Star of the South, from Philadeless, arrived here this morning. The Virginia Election. BALTIMORE, May 27, 1853.

First District-F. H. Bayly, dem., re elected to Con ress without opposition.
Second District—John S. Millson, dem., re-elected.

Third District-John S. Caskie, dem., has 300 majority Fourth District-William O. Goode, dem., elected. Fifth District-John T. Wooten, whig, has 175 majority.

Seventh District—Edgar Snowden, whig, is 150 ahead, with four counties to hear from. The result is doubtful. Eighth District—Charles J. Faulkner, dem., is probably

No returns have been received from the Sixth and Eleventh districts.

There was no opposition to the democratic candidates in the Ninth, Nenth, Twelfth and Thirteenth districts. The whigs gain several members in the Legislature. No definite returns for Commissioners of Public Works are yet received. The vote is generally small.

Presbyterian General Assembly at Buffalo EXCITING DEBATE ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION. BUFFALO, May 27, 1853.

terest transpired.

To day a heated discussion on the slavery question arose. A series of resolutions were reported by the special committee, recommending the appointment of a inquire how many members of the Presbyterian Church

inquire how many members of the Presbyterian Church hold slaves—whether from motives of benevolence, and whether baptism and marriage are observed among the slaves of members of the church; the committee to report to the next Assembly.

Dr. Ross of Tenn., warmly opposed the resolutions emphatically asserting that the South never submitted to a scrutiny. Meszrs Newton of Va., and McLane of Miss. also warmly opposed the matter.

Quite an angry discussion arose towards the close, and the reverend debaters grew much heated.

Eventually the subject was postponed, amid much excitement, until Monday.

The Assembly visit Niagara Falls to morrow.

The Episcopal Convention at Baltimore. GREAT EXCITEMENT RELATIVE TO THE COURSE OF BISHOP WITTINGHAM.

BAITIMORE, May 27, 1853.

Great excitement has existed in the Episcopal Convention to day. At the last session a letter from the stand-

ing committee to Bishop Wittingham, condemning the course of Rev. Dr. Johns, for preaching in a Methodist church, was read and entered upon the journal. Hon. James Carroll yesterday offered a series of reso Hon. James Carroll yesterday offered a series of resolutions to expunge the chooxious letter, and reflecting severely upon the course of the standing committee. Several amendments were offered, and the debate was continued with great acrimony all yesterday afternoon and this morning, almost all the points of difference between the high and low church parties being discussed.

Much confusion and excitement prevailed this morning, with calls for the previous question, &c.

Finally, without coming to a decision, an adjournment till four o'clock this afternoon was agreed upon,

Canal Enlargement-Meeting at Rochester ROCHESTER, May 27, 1853. Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the friends of the

Frie Canal Enlargement, without distinction of party, who desire that "a proposition to amend the constitution so as to provide for the more speedy completion of the public works than at present, and without resort to taxation, may be passed by the present Legislature, prepara-

public works than at present, and without resort to taxation, may be passed by the present Legislature, preparatory to its submission to the people," was held last evening at the City Hall.

The day had been one of unexampled storm, but a very respectable audience nevertheless assembled.

Mayor Williams presided, assisted by the Hon. C. H. Carroll, of Livingston county, Hon. Samuel Works, of Niagara, General Lathrop, William Churchill, and others, of Monroe. Four sceretaries were also appointed.

A series of resolutions were reported by a committee, of which E. Darwin Smith was chairman.

The third resolution declares that the people of this State, in adopting the constitution of 1846, proclaimed that the enlargement of the Eric Canal, and the comsistion of the Genesee and Black River canals, was to be the settled policy of the State.

The fourth resolution is as follows:—

Recolved. That we do urgently request the present Legislature to pass resolutions providing for an amendment of the Constitution at the carliest possible period, in such mode as shall allow the berrowing from year to year, upon the faith of the canal revenues, such sums as can be producity expended in each sear in the completion of the public works; and we do carnestly protest against the passage of any resolutions of amendment of the Constitution which contemplate or involve a resort to taxation in fortherance of that object; that we are confident that the income of the canals will be abundantly sufficient to provide for their completion, and for the repassment of any debt that may be incurred for that curpose, and ultimately of all the debts of the State, without resort at any time to taxation; and we desire and claim that such lacome should be sacredly appropriated to those objects.

Recolved, That a copy of these resolutions, authouticated by the officers of this meeting, be forwarded to our Senator and members of the Assembly, with a request that they lay the same before their respective legislative

bodies.

Speeches were made by Hon. C. H Carroll, Hon. Thus
Kempshall, Dr. Kelsey, William C Bloss and E Darwis
Smith, when the meeting unanimously adopted the reso-lutions, and adjourned.

QSEREC, May 27, 1853. Last night the bill to increase the representation in the egislature, passed the Legislative Council by one more

to carry it.

The bilt to abolish the Siegnorial tenures was lost to night in the Legislative Council.

than a two thirds vote, which was the number nece

BALTIMORE, May 27, 1853. A small pleasure vessel, with a party on board, upset in the Patapsco river this morning, and two females, named Mrs. McCartney and Miss Bridget Rundell, were drowned. A boy twelve years of age, son of J. F. Reese, jeweller, and William Weaver, also died from exhaustion after they were re-cued The Southern mail to night brings New Orleans papers of Friday and Saturday last.

Fatal Rallroad Accident, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1853.

The venerable John Harned, who was crushed on the Reading Railroad on Tuesday, died last night in the hos

The City Councils have appropriated \$2,000 for the ce lebration of the Fourth of July.

The Latest from Buenos Ayres

Boston, May 27, 1853 Pernambuco letters received in this city dated Apri 25, state that the English steamer which left Busno Ayres April 2, for England, had touched at that place. Her passengers report that there was no change in the state of political affairs at Buenos Ayres. The city was still besieged. It is intimated that Urquiza himself is

new opposed to the treaty of peace, and it was feared that

De might join the besiegers. Markets. New ORLEANS, May 26, 1853.
The sales of cotton to-day were 12,000 bales, mostly fo England, at full prices. Receipts to-day 600 bales, Exports 2,100. Freights are firm at ½d, for Liverpool and ic. for Havre.

ic. for Havre.

New Orleans, May 27—Noon.

Cotton is in brisk demand this morning. The sales already reach 4,000 bales—middling 10½c. Rio coffee is dull; the sales of the week have been 3,500 bags, at 8½c. a 9c. The stock on hand is 61,000 bags. Mess pork is dull at \$14 a \$14 25. Ohio flour sells at \$3 90 a 34.

New Orleans, May 27—P. M.

The sales of cotton to day seached 6,000 bales—prices firm at the previous advance. Middling 10½c. Sales of the week 42,000 bales. Increased receipts at this port over same date last year, 230,600 bales; and at all the Southern ports 242,000.

The week's business in cotton foots up 9.650, at price ranging from 7c. a 11c., showing an advance of 1/2c. Good middling is quoted 10c. a 101/2c; middling fair, 101/2c. The market closes firm, with an upward tendency. The receipts of the week have been 3,100 bales against 8,005 in the corresponding week last year. The stock on hand here is 33,000 bales. The receipts at all the Southern ports are 250,700 bales in excess of same time last year.

the Southern ports are 250,700 bales in excess of same time last year.

Charleston, May 27, 1853.

The sales of cotton to day amounted to 1,400 bales, at range of 8½c. a 11c. Middling fair is quoted at 11c.

BCFFALO, May 27, 1853.

Receipts of produce for the past twenty four hours:—Flour, 5 000 barrels; wheat, 38,000 bushels; corn, 52,000 do. The market for flour has been firm under the steamer's news; 3,000 barrels sold at \$4 31 a \$4 37 for Obio and Michigan. Wheat firm, with good demand for nillling purposes; sales 25,000 bushels, at \$1 05 for Ohio, \$1 04½ for Michigan, and 80c. for Upper Lake. The market for corn is firmer, and helders demand an advance; 20,000 bushels mixed Western sold at 55c. Gata are not plenty, and are firm at 43c. a 44c. Ohio whiskay sells at 20c. Freights—Flour is quoted at 48c.; wheat at 12c., and corn at 10c.

Albany, May 27, 1863.

12c, and corn at 10c.

Albany, May 27, 1853.

No receipts returned by the collector. Flour has been firmer, with sales of 2,000 barrels at \$4.50 a \$4.56 for State and \$4.60 a \$5 for common and mixed Western. Wheat is dull, but prices are 5rm. Corn is not so active, but without change to n. due; 10,000 nushels were sold outs are in demand at 45c. at \$4.5c.; nakes 10,000 bashels. Small sales of whishey were made at 22%0, for prises.

Escape of Irish Exiles from Van Dieman's

Land. Baltimore, May 27, 1853. The Editor of the Catholic Mirror says he has received authentic information that Pairick O'Donohue, and an other one of the Irish exiles, had escaped from Van Dieman's Land, and will shortly arrive at one of our Atlantic ports. Their manner of escape is not known, but it is pro-ble they got on board of some American ship trading to

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., May 26, 1853.

Majors Hoare, Black and company arrived here to-day, having left Santa Fe on the 3d inst., to attend a court martial. They b.ing but little news. They met large parties of emigrants, and immense herds of cattle. The Pawnee Indians has killed a teamster, and ran off with

The Salt Lake mail arrived here last evening, having occupied only twenty five days to Fort Laramie and back.

Snow was very deep on the mountains. There was no sickness amongst the emigrants fallen in with on the route.

IMPORTANT GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCHES. Additional Sketches of Expeditions Fitted out

by the United States Government and Individual Enterprise.

We complete our history of the publi; and private exeditions fitted out in the United States, with the following brief skatches :-

CETTRAL ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC. We cannot better prove the enterprising spirit of our people than by recording the private expedition which lately started from St. Louis, to accompany Lieutenant Beal in his survey of the new route to the Pacific—Mr. Elisha Riggs, his brother William Henry, and H. Rodgers, Esq., members of the bar at Washington, and son of the late Commodore Rodgers. These gentlemen have no government employment, and go as amateur travellers to see the grand features of their own country, and to form their own opinions of the pracicability of the noblest work which the mind of man ever conceived. They have seen Europe and Asia, and mean to see the inside of their own country. We understand that the Secretary at War, Hon Jefferson Davis, is organizing an expedition for the exploration of the central route to the Pacific, and has a sociated with it Mr. R. H. Kern, who was one of Fremont's comrades, and with him in his last disastrous expedition, and has also authorized him to employ St. Taplin. who was also one of Fremont's comrades, and with him when his expedition was buried in the terrible snows of the Sierra San Juan. This is a compliment to Fremont, to employ two of his comrades to take up his work where he was stopped. As for Fremont himself, he will be detained, we understand, too long by the writ against him for the debt of the United States, in London, to come home in time to be employed in any of the government expeditions now fitting out. He is col lecting fine instruments in Lendon, and will probably be home in time to make a winter expedition, and prove the practicability of his cherished central route in winter as

JONES' EXPEDITION THROUGH THE BOCKY MOUNTAINS, In the year 1850, Gen. Wm. C. Jones, of Missouri, made an expedition through the ridge of mountains which divide our Western territories, in company with the Cherokee Indians. The route which he explored is more important than any other yet found, being nearly parallel with San Francisco, and therefore more direct for the Great Pacific Railway. Commencing at Independence, it follows the Kansas and Republican fork of that stream, through a fertile country, with wood, water and grass in abundance, to the source of said stream; thence passing over an elevated table land into the valley of the south fork of the Nebraska, it crosses that stream at the mouth of Vermillion creek; thence in a northwest direction, passing by newly discovered gold fields, it skirts the base of Long's Peak, crossing the Medicine Bow mountsins by one of the head streams of the Laramic river into the north part; thence by one of the sources of the North fork of the Nebraska to the head of the Yampa river thence directly west to the mouth of Henry's fork on the Green River, or Upper Colorado of the West; thence in a line nearly due west through the Tinpanogos range of the Wassatch mountains to the head streams of Weber river and to the Great Salt Lake City; thence south of the Great Salt Lake, by the Valley of Fountains, making detour to the southwest to Owen's river and the head of fork of the San Joaquin. This route is pra it in 1850, when it was perfectly pathless, and without meeting with any obstructious. The pass over the main range of the Rocky mountains is in about forty degrees forty-four minutes, being pearly on a parallal with the 7,400 feet above the level of the sea, and in fact lower than some of the foot hills around. Upon this route, and between the Yampa river and the mouth of Henry's forl on the Green river, or Upper Colorado, is a mountain of stone coal, larger probably than any other deposite of that mineral ever discovered. These facts should elicit

investigation from our Topographical department. COL. RAMSAY'S EXPLORATION OF MEXICO. Among the many valuable discoveries which have bemade, respecting the geological and geographical features of our continent, none are entitled to more consideration than those made by Col. Ramsay, in an expedition through the Mexican republic, Col. Ramsay commanded one of the Pennsylvania regiments engaged in that contest. After he returned to Mexico, where, for the most part, he em ployed his time in making explorations and investigations that country, which have enabled him to correct man important errors made by the great Humboldt, especially in reference to the pavigation of its rivers. Col. Ramsay says the volcanoes of Popocatapetl and Ixtachinati, o the range of mountains to the west of the city of Puebla rize far above the line of perpetual snow, the former be ing 17 852 feet above the level of the coa, and the latter 15 700 feet. In their altitude the summer line for is at 14,763 feet, and the winter line at 12,138 fecat pel towers and the winter line at 12 to 2 cat pel towers and teven above the altitude of Mont Blane, which is only a 781 feet above the level of the sea. The highest limit of vegetation is at 12 to 3 fast to 12 to 3 fa growing. At the elevation of 10,500 tea-, barle,

12,698 fast at latitude, and at 12,544 pines are found and rye are sown where maize will not ripen Colonel Ramsey's discoveries in mineralogy and botany are very important, and his description of the manner and character of the inhabitants of some portions of Mexico exceedingly interesting. The following is an ex tract from his writings in regard to the 'Pintos.' o sainted people:-" It is impossible to convey by writing any distinct idea of the appearance of the "Pintos. No two of these people are alike in color or marks on their person. You will see a pretty formed girl with one hand white and the other black. Her face spotted of a gray, blue, black, or white color. Sometimes a man will have one half his face lead color, and the other half a copper complexion. Nothing on this earth-more visiman sympathy within you, than the sight of some of these human beings. Some created a feeling of horror, but the larger portion of them are not revolting in their appearance, but only repulsive from their looks. They live for the most part in villages by themselves, speaking nly the Aztee language, ignorant, poor, superstitious and without any hope or ambition. In the war with the United States the regiments raised from among them were not allowed to defend the capital, or even to en camp with the other soldiers. They are kind, simple, honest, and industrious, where there is any occasion to work." This history, while it instructs, is also deeply inter esting, recording as it does the condition of that unfortu nate people who were once known as the ruler; of America as the race of the Montezumas, but who have fallen be fore the march of the Caucarian, and are now only recorded as the "Last of Aztecs." Col. Ramsay has demo strated and established the fact of the river Mescala be ing navigable up to a certain height for vessels of considerable burden, whereas heretofore its course was almost unknown, and its navigation considered impracti racies of the maps and charts made from the surveys of Col. Ramsay, than that the Mexican government itself has endorsed them as the only correct ones extant.

THE SONORA EXPEDITION. The Senia Clara Register says that ten vessels are being prepared in the harbor of San Francisco for the teams

portation of men and munitious of war for the Sonors expedition, and that a portion of these vessels are being pierced for guns. It further says that the expedition will and that it will be ready to sail in a very short time. From another source we learn that Count Raousset, when he first returned from his late disgraceful attempt, was poor, in fact so very much in want of funds as to be empelled to live upon his friends ; but that now he has a large sum, as much as \$400,000 it is alleged, at his command, a portion at least of which money lately arrived by a French bark. This may all be s acramento Californian, but in looking over the custom house statistics we cannot find any French vessel that brought any considerable amount of specie.

LIEUT. GILLIS' DISCOVERIES IN CHILI. About three years ago our government sent Lieut. Gillis to Chili to superintend an astronomical observa-tory erected there, and which had been supplied with instruments by the United States. Lieut. Gill's returned home during the month of November last, and the report he made of his scientific investigations redound to his own honor and to the credit and benefit of his country. The principal object of this astronomical expedition was to determine, by a new method, the sun's parallax, which, from other observations made at that time in Europe, promised to be eminently successful in giving its true position. But the labors of Lieut. Gillis have not been confined to this one investigation, as is proved by the fact that he is able to make a new cata gue and chart of the celestial world, founded upon about 40,000 astronomical and meteorological observa-tions. In addition to this, the credit belongs to Liout. Gillis of being the first to determine the true geogra-phical position of Santiago, and the variations of the magnetic elements at various places in South America. His efforts tended in a great degree to the establishment of this first national observatory in South America, which has already been productive of many beneficial results. One of the associates of Lieut. Gillis in his scientific enterprise, Lieut. McCrae, of North Carolina, did not return directly home from the field of his labors but, anxious to leave no opportunity for promoting scientific knowledge untried, he determined to cross the Andes, being attended with a Chilian guard as far as Mendoza, on the borders of the Argentine republic. Thence he intends to cross the immense Pampas, and to end his journey by descending the Rio de la Plata to Buenos Ayres. On his journey across the Andes ne will make observations at every point 3,000 feet high, and on the Pampas at the completion of every hundred miles. Great good may be expected to result from the arduous

EXPLORATIONS OF LIEUTS. LEE AND BARRYMAN. During the last year, to further the interests of navigation, the brig Dolphin was placed under the command of Lieut. Lee, of the United States navy, and he was despatched to explore the route between the United States and Europe, to determine the true position of some dan-gerous rocks and shoals which were known to exist in this portion of the Atlantic. Lieut. Lee upon his return from this cruise, gave some important information upon this subject. The work, however, not being completed under him, the Dolphin was again depatched upon a second cruise, and the command of her entrusted to Lieut. Barryman, who, we doubt not, will successfully complete the important tack commenced by Lieut Lee.

EXPEDITION TO EXPLORE THE VARIOUS ROUTES TO

THE PACIFIC.

At the present time, great efforts are made by our government to obtain correct information in regard to the various passes of the Rocky Mountains, that it may lead to some decision as to the practicability of building a great national railroad, reaching from open to ocean, across our continent. The eminent explorers who have traversed these rocky regions, have given much and important information as to some of these passes, but many of them are yet unexplored. For the purpose of making the necessary explanations, two parties have already been organized by our government, and two more will be fitted out in a few days. Of the two companies now organized, Mr. Stevens, Governor of the new Territory of Washington, is in command of one, and is ordered to survey the most porthern routes. The other party is under the command of Leut. Robert S. Williamsen, and is compoposed as follows:-Lieut, R. S. Williamson and Lieut, J G. Parke, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, and gist, two civil engineers, and one draughtsman. party, under Lieut. Williamson, will explore the country between the Pacific and the mouth of the Gila, through Walker's Pass, examining the country lying west of the The two other expeditions, not yet organized, are to commanded by Capt. Gunison, of the Topographical Engineers, and Lieut. Whipple, assisted by Lieut. Ives, of the same corps ; but what routes they are to survey an

LIEUT. PAGE'S EXPEDITION TO SOUTH AMERICA. A recent decree of the Argentine Confederation having opened to navigation the rivers of that country, invited there the commercial enterprise of the world. By this liberal decree of President Urquiza, a vast extent of territory-proverbial for its boundless treasures of vegetable ineral wealth, extending along the waters of the La Plata, through twenty-four degree of latitude, with and yielding every variety of product which might be gathered at any altitude, from the fertile plains of the ocean's level to the barren summits of the Andes-was now ready to pour its riches into the hands of the first adventurers of commerce. Our government, ever reads to secure any great and permanent advantage for the tion under the command of Lieut. Page, of the appelication and survey, for the purposes of remaining the cartesive rivers, whose waters was regation, the condition for this serence and with the condition for this serence and with the condition for this serence and a fixed for the serence and a fixed to the serence and the serenc tion under the command of Lieut. Page, of t'

Exciting Rumors Relative to a Contemplated Out Authorities on the qui vive-Murder and Escape of the

Murderer, de.

There is very little actual news, but there are some exiting reports whispered about, whether true or not 1 cannot ay. Ose is that troops have been sent to all the points of land where lookouts can be kept, under the expectation that another expedition will arrive shortly. Another is, that a few nights since, printed papers were Another is, that a few nights since, printed papers were thrown through the windows of the soldiers' barracks, containing appeals to them, to join the people, who expected outside assistance on the 19th of May, the anniversary of the landing of Lopez. Whether this was done or not, I cannot say, but certainly during the past week, there has been observed an unusual activity among the military, and some small reinforcements have arrived. A murder was committed early in the evering, about a week sgo—the nurderer went on board of a vessel immediately after the deed, and sailed for New York before any steps could be taken to apprehend him. H.

The Coal Trade Philadelphia, May 27—5P.M.
The shipments of coal from the Reading wharves at the bearing for the week ending Saturday, 21st inst., were

MAIL AGENTS APPOINTED.—We learn that Capt. Sylvester Van Sickle, of Trenton, N. J. has been appointed mail agent by Postmaster Campbell, between the cities of Philadelphia and New York. He has received his commission, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties on the 1st of June. Capt. Van S. takes the place of Mr. William Sheed. Mr. John Low, of Jersey City, has also received his commission on the same route, in place of Mr. Charles Atkinson. Both the new officers are well spoken of. The gentlemen who retire on the 1st of June were also excellent officers: but, then, such is the fate of politics.—Philadelphia Bulletin, May 27.

CHOLERA IN CHARLES COUNTY, MD.—We learn from the Port Tobacco Times that the cholers has made its appearance at Mr. P. Chapman's flahery, in Charles co. Several of Mr. Hezekiah Brawner's slaves, who had been on the above have been violently attacked. As yet but one death has occurred, that of a slave belonging to Mr. John Cor. It is supposed that impredently entang tauxed flash has caused the disease.